ADAIR COUNTY REPORT
OF
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF
KENTUCKY

KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
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www.naturepreserves.ky.gov

Data Current as of February 2006

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission
Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered
SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled
G2 = Imperiled
G3 = Vulnerable
G4 = Apparently secure
G5 = Secure
GH = Historic, possibly extinct
GX = Presumed extinct
GU = Unrankable
G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)
G#Q = Questionable taxonomy
G#T# = Infraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)
GNR = Unranked
GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled
S2 = Imperiled
S3 = Vulnerable
S4 = Apparently secure
S5 = Secure
SH = Historic, possibly extirpated
SX = Presumed extirpated
SU = Unrankable
S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)
S#Q = Questionable taxonomy
S#T# = Infraspecific taxa
SNR = Unranked
SNA = Not applicable

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):
S#B = Rank of breeding population
S#N = Rank of non-breeding population
S#M = Rank of transient population

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county
H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years
F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed
X - known to be extirpated from the county
U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					**E**	**H**	**F**	**X**	**U**
Adair	Vascular Plants	*Acer spicatum*	Mountain Maple	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Cool, moist, mesic woods. often associated with cool air drainages from caves, or at high elevations; periglacial boulderfields (Weakley 1998).									
Adair	Vascular Plants	*Aureolaria patula*	Spreading False Foxglove	S /	G3 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	WOODS (GLEASON & CRONQUIST 1991); OPENINGS ALONG LIMESTONE RIVER BLUFFS.									
Adair	Vascular Plants	*Elymus svensonii*	Svenson's Wildrye	S / SOMC	G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	XERIC ROCKY OPEN OR WOODED BLUFFS ALONG KY AND DIX RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES.									
Adair	Vascular Plants	*Helianthus eggertii*	Eggert's Sunflower	T /	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Open oak hickory forest on the highland rim in KY; rocky hills and barrens and roadside remnants of this habitat.									
Adair	Vascular Plants	*Lespedeza capitata*	Round-head Bush-clover	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Prairie patches on limestone.									
Adair	Vascular Plants	*Parnassia grandifolia*	Large-leaved Grass-of-parnassus	E /	G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Wet calcareous soil in the mountains (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); herbaceous seepage areas.									
Adair	Vascular Plants	*Ulmus serotina*	September Elm	S /	G4 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	UPLAND TO BOTTOMLAND LIMESTONE WOODS, ALLUVIAL TERRACES.									
Adair	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.									
Adair	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.									
Adair	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / C	G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Adair	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / SOMC	G3T3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	SMALL TO LARGE RIVERS WITH SAND, GRAVEL, AND COBBLE AND MODERATE TO SWIFT CURRENT, SOMETIMES IN DEEP WATER (PARMALEE 1967, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983).									
Adair	Freshwater Mussels	*Toxolasma lividus*	Purple Lilliput	E / SOMC	G2 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, PARMALEE 1967, STANSBERY 1976, LAURITSEN 1987). PARMALEE (1967) REPORTED ITS OCCURRENCE ON MUD BUT RELATED THAT SAND OR FINE GRAVEL BEDS IN SHALLOW RUNNING WATER WAS THE PREFERRED HABITAT.									
Adair	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	2	1	1	0	0
	INHABITS SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED RIVERS, USUALLY IN SHALLOW WATER ON A SAND/MUD/DETRITUS BOTTOM (PARMALEE 1967, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).									
Adair	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa ortmanni*	Kentucky Creekshell	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	4	0	0	0	0
	Free-flowing, upland rivers that range in size from small (1st order) spring fed streams to the Green River (Cicerello 1994). Many flow permanently, but others sometimes have no flow. Substrates range from cobble and boulder with mixed gravel and sand over bedrock to clayey-mud. Depths range from less than 6 inches to more than 2 meters.									
Adair	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa trabalis*	Cumberland Bean	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	SAND OR GRAVEL IN SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS WITH SLOW TO MODERATE CURRENT, BUT ALSO HISTORICALLY KNOWN FROM BARS IN THE MAINSTREAM CUMBERLAND RIVER (CLARKE 1981, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983).									
Adair	Crustaceans	*Barbicambarus cornutus*	Bottlebrush Crayfish	S /	G3G4 / S2	4	0	0	0	0
	LIVES UNDER OR NEAR LARGE, FLAT COBBLES OR BOULDERS IN STREAMS.									
Adair	Diplopods	*Pseudotremia merops*	A Cave Obligate Milliped	T /	G1 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	CAVE OBLIGATE SPECIES.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Adair	Insects	*Allocapnia cunninghami*	A Capniid Stonefly	T /	G1 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	SPRING-FED STREAMS IN KARST HABITATS.									
Adair	Fishes	*Erimystax insignis*	Blotched Chub	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	RIFFLES IN MEDIUM TO LARGE, CLEAR, STREAMS WITH CLEAN GRAVEL OR ROCK SUBSTRATE (HARRIS 1980, BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).									
Adair	Fishes	*Etheostoma maculatum*	Spotted Darter	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	2	1	0	0	0
	INHABITS MEDIUM TO LARGE STREAMS WHERE IT OCCURS AMONG COARSE GRAVEL, COBBLE AND BOULDERS IN SWIFT RIFFLES AND SHOALS (KUEHNE AND BARBOUR 1983, PAGE 1983, ZORACH AND RANEY 1967, STILES 1972, BURR AND WARREN 1986, KESSLER 1992).									
Adair	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon greeleyi*	Mountain Brook Lamprey	T /	G3G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	CLEAN, CLEAR, SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZE STREAMS WITH HIGH GRADIENT AND MIXED SAND AND GRAVEL BOTTOMS (BURR AND WARREN 1986). AMMOCOETES LIVE IN LOW GRADIENT AREAS OF THESE STREAMS IN SAND, MUD, AND ORGANIC DEBRIS.									
Adair	Fishes	*Percina macrocephala*	Longhead Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	4	1	0	0	0
	CLEAR, UPLAND STREAMS AND RIVERS WITH MODERATE CURRENT, OVER CLEAN SUBSTRATES, OFTEN ABOVE AND BELOW RIFFLES (KUEHNE AND BARBOUR 1983, PAGE 1983, BURR AND WARREN 1986).									
Adair	Fishes	*Phenacobius uranops*	Stargazing Minnow	S /	G4 / S2S3	2	2	0	0	0
	INHABITS MEDIUM-SIZE STREAMS TO SMALL RIVERS WITH HIGH GRADIENT, PERMANENT FLOW, CLEAR WATER, AND PEBBLE AND GRAVEL SUBSTRATES (BURR AND WARREN 1986).									
Adair	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	S / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S3	4	1	0	0	0
	CONFINED TO RUNNING WATERS OF FAIRLY LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS.									
Adair	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
	FOREST AND OPEN WOODLAND, CONIFEROUS, MIXED, OR DECIDUOUS, PRIMARILY IN CONIF. IN MORE NORTHERN AND MOUNTAINOUS PORTION OF RANGE (B83 COM01NA). MIGRATES THROUGH VARIOUS HABITATS, MAINLY ALONG RIDGES, LAKESHORES, & COASTLINES (B83NAT01NA).									
Adair	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Rafinesque's big-eared bats use a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc. Apparently less frequently use tree cavities.									
Adair	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	3	2	0	1	0
	Gray bats use primarily caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females.									
Adair	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Indiana bats use primarily caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals.									
Adair	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	THE EVENING BAT IS A COLONIAL SPECIES THAT ROOSTS IN TREES AND HOUSES. IT APPARENTLY MIGRATES SOUTHWARD IN WINTER.									
Adair	Communities	*Calcareous mesophytic forest*		/	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0